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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVI No. 8
October 1990

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASES AS SUMMER COMES TO AN END

The Michigan unemployment rate fell by three-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate declined from 7.7 percent in July to 7.4 percent in August. The rate decrease represents 14,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment dropped to 349,000. The decline in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal employment gains in the vacation and recreation industries. Total employment in August registered an increase as the number of employed state residents jumped by 22,000 to reach 4,348,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force climbed to 4,697,000, a hike of 8,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has dropped by 31,000, while the size of the labor force has edged upward by 6,000. In August 1989, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 312,000, representing an unemployment rate of 6.7 percent.

SEASONAL DROP IN PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan fell as industry jobs declined to 3,877,000 in August. Employment opportunities moved downward by approximately 21,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries dipped by 8,000 primarily as a result of declines in the manufacturing and construction industries. Service producing employment decreased by 13,000 to 2,791,000 in August, as losses in government accounted for most of the movement downward. Public sector positions contracted by 10,000 as federal and local authorities released personnel temporarily employed in summer youth programs. Since August 1989, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 10,000 positions or 2.6 percent. Approximately 40,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment increased by 29,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	AUG 1990	JUL 1990	JUN 1990	AUG 1989
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4697	4689	4664	4691
Employment	4348	4326	4315	4379
Unemployment	349	363	349	312
Rate	7.4	7.7	7.5	6.7
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3877	3898	3947	3887
Goods Producing Industries	1085	1093	1106	1125
Construction	145	147	144	152
Manufacturing	931	936	951	962
Durable Goods	693	699	715	722
Lumber and Wood Products	16	16	16	16
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	36
Stone, Clay and Glass	18	18	18	18
Primary Metals	42	42	43	45
Fabricated Metals	121	121	124	122
Industrial Machinery	121	121	122	125
Electrical Machinery	32	33	33	35
Transportation Equipment	280	287	296	301
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	262	268	277	283
Nondurable Goods	238	237	236	240
Food and Kindred Products	50	48	46	50
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	22	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	45	44	45	45
Chemicals and Allied Products	46	46	46	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	51	51	52	52
Service Producing Industries	2791	2804	2841	2762
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	156	156	155	153
Wholesale Trade	202	203	203	201
Durable Goods	127	129	130	130
Nondurable Goods	75	75	74	71
Retail Trade	738	739	735	733
General Merchandise Stores	106	107	107	109
Food Stores	105	105	105	103
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	80	80	80	80
Apparel and Access. Stores	41	41	41	41
Eating and Drinking Places	264	264	259	258
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	195	195	194	192
Services	925	926	926	912
Hotels and Lodging Places	36	36	35	36
Personal Services	39	39	39	37
Business Services	176	176	179	175
Health Services	297	297	296	290
Social Services	58	59	61	57
Government	576	586	629	571
Federal	62	66	65	62
State	152	152	155	149
Local	363	368	408	361
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased in the month of August. The regular benefits claims load averaged 98,938 per week during the month, approximately 1,793 more than the July total. The 1.8 percent increase was primarily due to employment declines in manufacturing, trade and services. In August 1989, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 113,406.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
August 04, 1990	113,900	18,400	95,500	46,800	7,700	39,100
August 11, 1990	104,400	16,600	87,800	44,400	6,700	37,700
August 18, 1990	110,200	20,300	89,900	48,200	8,900	39,300
August 25, 1990	104,100	16,000	88,100	46,500	7,400	39,100

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING INCREASES BY 1.3 PERCENT OVER JUNE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 127.7 in July to 129.4 in August. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing, transportation and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 5.9 percent since August 1989, when the consumer price index stood at 122.2. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by nine-tenths of a percent to reach 131.6 during the month of August. The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for transportation, apparel and upkeep and medical care. Between August 1989 and August 1990, national consumer prices increased by 5.6 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 124.6. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 40.0 hours in August. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the primary metals industry. During the month average hourly earnings dropped by eight cents to $15.79, while average weekly earnings decreased by $4.79 to total $631.60. In August 1989, earnings averaged $15.49 an hour or $624.25 per week for a 40.3 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Aug 1990	Jul 1990	Aug 1989	Aug 1990	Jul 1990	Aug 1989	Aug 1990	Jul 1990	Aug 1989
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$631.60	$636.39	$624.25	40.0	40.1	40.3	$15.79	$15.87	$15.49
DURABLE GOODS	617.10	604.45	592.77	42.5	41.6	42.1	14.52	14.53	14.08
Primary Metal Products	642.64	667.30	592.49	42.9	43.7	42.2	14.98	15.27	14.04
Fabricated Metal Products	574.10	556.10	545.57	42.4	40.8	41.3	13.54	13.63	13.21
Industrial Machinery	584.98	583.51	573.76	43.3	43.0	43.5	13.51	13.57	13.19
Electrical Machinery	505.87	443.25	474.88	43.2	39.4	42.4	11.71	11.25	11.20
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	742.90	719.61	703.49	42.5	41.5	42.1	17.48	17.34	16.71
NONDURABLE GOODS	475.36	464.20	458.71	41.3	40.4	41.4	11.51	11.49	11.08
Construction	631.60	636.39	624.25	40.0	40.1	40.3	15.79	15.87	15.49
Department Stores	202.05	194.26	189.42	28.7	28.4	28.7	7.04	6.84	6.60

a/ *Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.*

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
AUGUST 1990 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	126,012,000	119,174,000	6,837,000	5.4
Michigan	4,697,000	4,348,000	349,000	7.4
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	164,500	155,400	9,100	5.6
Battle Creek MSA	67,400	62,600	4,900	7.2
Benton Harbor MSA	80,700	74,800	5,800	7.2
Detroit MSA	2,209,000	2,040,000	169,000	7.6
Flint MSA	186,200	168,900	17,300	9.3
Grand Rapids MSA	376,800	354,000	22,800	6.0
Jackson MSA	67,300	62,100	5,200	7.7
Kalamazoo MSA	119,800	113,900	5,900	4.9
Lansing MSA	240,600	226,800	13,800	5.7
Muskegon MSA	70,600	64,100	6,500	9.3
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	192,100	178,900	13,200	6.9
Upper Peninsula LMA	148,200	136,300	11,900	8.0
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	62,350	59,175	3,200	5.1
Barry	23,000	21,425	1,575	6.8
Bay	55,300	51,300	4,000	7.3
Cass	25,750	24,025	1,725	6.7
Clinton	30,875	28,975	1,900	6.2
Eaton	53,350	50,350	3,000	5.6
Grand Traverse	39,800	37,400	2,400	6.0
Gratiot	19,325	17,850	1,475	7.6
Hillsdale	20,100	18,375	1,750	8.6
Ingham	156,425	147,525	8,900	5.7
Ionia	21,050	18,350	2,700	12.8
Isabella	31,925	30,525	1,400	4.4
Kent	275,475	258,025	17,450	6.3
Lapeer	35,000	31,600	3,400	9.7
Lenawee	44,475	40,925	3,575	8.0
Livingston	57,075	53,550	3,525	6.2
Macomb	384,925	356,400	28,525	7.4
Marquette	30,625	28,175	2,450	8.0
Midland	37,450	35,400	2,050	5.5
Monroe	65,825	60,675	5,150	7.8
Montcalm	25,425	21,150	4,275	16.8
Oakland	592,125	558,175	33,950	5.7
Ottawa	101,350	96,000	5,350	5.3
Saginaw	99,350	92,225	7,125	7.2
St. Clair	68,050	62,400	5,675	8.3
St. Joseph	29,700	26,850	2,850	9.6
Sanilac	21,550	19,775	1,775	8.3
Shiawassee	36,575	33,425	3,175	8.7
Tuscola	25,475	23,125	2,350	9.2
Van Buren	35,875	32,900	3,000	8.3
Wayne	1,006,275	917,500	88,775	8.8

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVI No. 9
November 1990

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATEWIDE JOBLESSNESS CONTINUES TO FALL

Michigan's unemployment rate dropped by five-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate declined from 7.4 percent in August to 6.9 percent in September. The rate decrease represents 34,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment fell to 315,000. The reduction in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal decline in the labor force. College students who were seeking or holding temporary summer jobs, dropped from the labor force and returned to school. Total employment in September registered a downward movement as the number of employed state residents receded by 83,000 to reach 4,265,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force declined to 4,579,000, a drop of 118,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has dipped by 5,000, while the size of the labor force has increased by 35,000. In September 1989, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 344,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent.

JOB LEVEL REBOUNDS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs expanded to 3,919,000 in September. Employment opportunities climbed by approximately 36,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries edged upward by 9,000 primarily as a result of gains in the automobile and auto-related manufacturing industries. Service producing employment advanced by 28,000 to 2,821,000 in September, as governmental gains easily offset small losses in the trade and services industries. Public sector positions jumped by 42,000 as educational facilities returned to full capacity following the summer vacation. Since September 1989, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 21,000 positions or one-half of one percent. Approximately 36,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment advanced by 15,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	SEP 1990	AUG 1990	JUL 1990	SEP 1989
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4579	4697	4689	4614
Employment	4265	4348	4326	4270
Unemployment	315	349	363	344
Rate	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.5
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3919	3883	3898	3940
Goods Producing Industries	1098	1089	1093	1134
Construction	145	145	147	151
Manufacturing	944	936	936	972
Durable Goods	707	698	699	733
Lumber and Wood Products	16	16	16	16
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	36
Stone, Clay and Glass	18	18	18	18
Primary Metals	43	42	42	45
Fabricated Metals	122	121	121	125
Industrial Machinery	121	121	121	126
Electrical Machinery	33	33	33	35
Transportation Equipment	292	285	287	308
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	274	266	268	288
Nondurable Goods	236	238	237	239
Food and Kindred Products	48	49	48	48
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	22
Paper and Allied Products	20	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	45	45	44	44
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	46	46	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	52	51	51	53
Service Producing Industries	2821	2793	2804	2806
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	156	156	156	153
Wholesale Trade	200	201	203	200
Durable Goods	126	127	129	129
Nondurable Goods	73	74	75	71
Retail Trade	728	736	739	730
General Merchandise Stores	106	106	107	108
Food Stores	103	104	105	103
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	79	79	80	80
Apparel and Access. Stores	41	41	41	41
Eating and Drinking Places	258	264	264	256
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	193	195	195	190
Services	925	927	926	912
Hotels and Lodging Places	34	36	36	34
Personal Services	39	39	39	38
Business Services	178	177	176	176
Health Services	296	297	297	290
Social Services	59	57	59	58
Government	619	577	586	620
Federal	62	62	66	62
State	160	152	152	157
Local	398	363	368	401
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
***DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased in the month of September. The regular benefits claims load averaged 86,267 per week during the month, approximately 12,671 less than the August total. The 12.8 percent decrease was primarily due to the beginning of the school year and the rehiring of the hourly workers in the educational institutions. In September 1989, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 84,524.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
September 01, 1990	110,900	18,300	92,600	51,900	9,000	42,900
September 08, 1990	93,900	12,000	81,900	41,600	5,400	36,200
September 15, 1990	92,700	14,800	77,900	40,000	6,500	33,500
September 22, 1990	87,800	12,100	75,700	37,500	5,100	32,400
September 29, 1990	100,100	19,400	80,700	43,300	7,900	35,400

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 127.7 in July to 129.4 in August. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing, transportation and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 5.9 percent since August 1989, when the consumer price index stood at 122.2. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by eight-tenths of a percent to reach 132.7 during the month of September. The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for apparel and upkeep and transportation. Between September 1989 and September 1990, national consumer prices increased by 6.2 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 125.0. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 43.0 hours in September. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the auto and auto-related industries. During the month average hourly earnings rose by twenty one cents to $13.98, while average weekly earnings increased by $18.67 to total $601.14. In September 1989, earnings averaged $13.66 an hour or $588.75 per week for a 43.1 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Sep 1990	Aug 1990	Sep 1989	Sep 1990	Aug 1990	Sep 1989	Sep 1990	Aug 1990	Sep 1989
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$601.14	$582.47	$588.75	43.0	42.3	43.1	$13.98	$13.77	$13.66
DURABLE GOODS	638.24	617.10	624.96	43.3	42.5	43.4	14.74	14.52	14.40
Primary Metal Products	659.43	643.50	621.35	43.7	42.9	43.0	15.09	15.00	14.45
Fabricated Metal Products	588.38	573.25	585.16	43.2	42.4	42.9	13.62	13.52	13.64
Industrial Machinery	599.28	584.55	588.29	44.0	43.3	44.1	13.62	13.50	13.34
Electrical Machinery	509.12	506.61	481.24	43.0	43.3	42.4	11.84	11.70	11.35
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	771.32	741.63	747.62	44.0	42.5	43.9	17.53	17.45	17.03
NONDURABLE GOODS	486.68	475.17	477.00	42.1	41.5	42.4	11.56	11.45	11.25
Construction	649.62	631.20	628.05	40.5	40.0	39.5	16.04	15.78	15.90
Department Stores	193.35	196.68	187.49	27.7	28.3	27.9	6.98	6.95	6.72

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
SEPTEMBER 1990 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,779,000	117,961,000	6,818,000	5.5
Michigan	4,579,000	4,265,000	315,000	6.9
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	163,300	156,400	6,900	4.2
Battle Creek MSA	66,000	61,300	4,700	7.1
Benton Harbor MSA	78,500	73,200	5,400	6.9
Detroit MSA	2,141,000	1,990,000	151,000	7.0
Flint MSA	182,800	168,200	14,600	8.0
Grand Rapids MSA	376,100	355,100	21,000	5.6
Jackson MSA	65,900	60,800	5,100	7.7
Kalamazoo MSA	120,700	114,900	5,800	4.8
Lansing MSA	237,800	225,000	12,900	5.4
Muskegon MSA	69,100	62,900	6,200	8.9
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	188,000	175,600	12,400	6.6
Upper Peninsula LMA	143,800	132,700	11,100	7.7
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	59,925	56,725	3,225	5.4
Barry	22,825	21,250	1,575	6.9
Bay	54,000	50,300	3,600	6.7
Cass	24,725	22,925	1,800	7.3
Clinton	30,525	28,725	1,800	5.9
Eaton	52,675	49,950	2,750	5.2
Grand Traverse	37,200	34,950	2,250	6.0
Gratiot	18,925	17,625	1,300	6.9
Hillsdale	20,275	18,625	1,675	8.2
Ingham	154,625	146,300	8,325	5.4
Ionia	20,400	18,100	2,300	11.3
Isabella	33,850	32,275	1,575	4.7
Kent	274,700	258,825	15,875	5.8
Lapeer	33,950	30,825	3,125	9.2
Lenawee	44,225	41,125	3,100	7.0
Livingston	55,325	52,250	3,075	5.6
Macomb	374,450	347,650	26,825	7.2
Marquette	31,150	28,425	2,750	8.8
Midland	36,475	34,750	1,725	4.7
Monroe	63,325	59,200	4,125	6.5
Montcalm	23,900	20,825	3,075	12.9
Oakland	578,025	544,475	33,575	5.8
Ottawa	101,400	96,300	5,075	5.0
Saginaw	97,575	90,525	7,050	7.2
St. Clair	65,975	60,875	5,100	7.7
St. Joseph	27,950	25,225	2,725	9.7
Sanilac	20,500	18,850	1,650	8.0
Shiawassee	35,200	32,250	2,950	8.4
Tuscola	24,950	22,925	2,025	8.1
Van Buren	34,500	31,800	2,700	7.8
Wayne	969,775	894,950	74,825	7.7

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVI No. 10
December 1990

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT EDGES UP IN OCTOBER

The Michigan unemployment rate edged upward by three-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate rose from 6.9 percent in September to 7.2 percent in October. The rate increase represents 12,000 additional individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment climbed to 327,000. The rise in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal decline in the labor force as most students and other temporary employees left the work force when their summer jobs ended. Total employment in October registered a drop as the number of employed area residents decreased by 29,000 to reach 4,236,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force dropped to 4,563,000, a deficit of 16,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has declined by 85,000, while the size of the labor force has dropped by 121,000. In October 1989, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 363,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent.

SEASONAL GAIN IN PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan rose as industry jobs advanced to 3,945,000 in October. Employment opportunities moved forward by approximately 26,000 as gains were centered in the service producing sector of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries slipped by 7,000 primarily as a result of declines in the construction and manufacturing industries. Service producing employment increased by 32,000 to 2,855,000 in October, as seasonal gains in government accounted for most of the movement upward. Public sector positions jumped by 32,000 as public schools completed rehiring their support personnel with the arrival of fall. Since October 1989, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 12,000 positions or three-tenths of one percent. Approximately 35,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment expanded by 23,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	AUG 1990	OCT 1989
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4563	4579	4697	4684
Employment	4236	4265	4348	4321
Unemployment	327	315	349	363
Rate	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.7
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3945	3919	3883	3957
Goods Producing Industries	1090	1097	1089	1125
Construction	143	144	145	150
Manufacturing	939	944	936	964
Durable Goods	702	708	698	727
Lumber and Wood Products	16	16	16	16
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	36
Stone, Clay and Glass	18	18	18	18
Primary Metals	42	43	42	44
Fabricated Metals	123	122	121	125
Industrial Machinery	121	122	121	125
Electrical Machinery	32	33	33	34
Transportation Equipment	288	292	285	303
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	269	274	266	284
Nondurable Goods	237	236	238	238
Food and Kindred Products	48	48	49	48
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	21	21
Printing and Publishing	45	45	45	45
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	46	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	52	51	51	53
Service Producing Industries	2855	2822	2793	2832
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	155	156	156	153
Wholesale Trade	199	200	201	201
Durable Goods	126	126	127	130
Nondurable Goods	73	74	74	72
Retail Trade	728	725	736	725
General Merchandise Stores	108	106	106	112
Food Stores	103	103	104	101
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	79	78	79	79
Apparel and Access. Stores	40	40	41	41
Eating and Drinking Places	257	257	264	251
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	193	193	195	189
Services	928	927	927	915
Hotels and Lodging Places	34	35	36	33
Personal Services	39	39	39	37
Business Services	177	178	177	177
Health Services	296	296	297	290
Social Services	62	60	57	60
Government	653	621	577	648
Federal	61	61	62	61
State	174	165	152	170
Local	418	396	363	417
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased in the month of October. The regular benefits claims load averaged 89,438 per week during the month, approximately 3,171 more than the September total. The 3.7 percent increase was primarily due to employment cutbacks in the automotive industry. In October 1989, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 86,486.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
October 06, 1990	99,100	15,800	83,300	40,800	5,600	35,200
October 13, 1990	104,300	16,800	87,500	41,800	5,800	36,000
October 20, 1990	103,600	16,500	87,100	44,000	6,800	37,200
October 27, 1990	105,600	17,100	88,500	43,300	6,500	36,800

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 129.4 in August to 131.8 in October. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for transportation and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 5.8 percent since October 1989, when the consumer price index stood at 124.6. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by six-tenths of a percent to reach 133.5 during the month. The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for transportation and apparel and upkeep. Between October 1989 and October 1990, national consumer prices increased by 6.3 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 125.6. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 42.9 hours in October. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the fabricated metal products industry. During the month, average hourly earnings increased by ten cents to $14.12, while average weekly earnings increased by $1.49 to total $605.75. In October 1989, earnings averaged $13.59 an hour or $583.01 per week for a 42.9 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Oct 1990	Sep 1990	Oct 1989	Oct 1990	Sep 1990	Oct 1989	Oct 1990	Sep 1990	Oct 1989
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$605.75	$604.26	$583.01	42.9	43.1	42.9	$14.12	$14.02	$13.59
DURABLE GOODS	647.09	641.45	617.62	43.4	43.4	43.1	14.91	14.78	14.33
Primary Metal Products	655.25	657.97	600.81	43.8	44.1	42.4	14.96	14.92	14.17
Fabricated Metal Products	596.50	599.94	567.24	43.1	43.6	42.3	13.84	13.76	13.41
Industrial Machinery	596.94	599.67	582.10	43.7	43.9	43.8	13.66	13.66	13 29
Electrical Machinery	516.70	509.33	480.39	43.9	43.2	42.4	11.77	11.79	11.33
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	791.18	776.59	745.52	44.2	44.2	43.7	17.90	17.57	17.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	479.41	485.20	474.88	41.4	41.9	42.4	11.58	11.58	11.20
Construction	599.41	650.43	632.81	37.3	40.5	39.9	16.07	16.06	15.86
Department Stores	193.90	194.32	189.28	27.7	27.8	28.0	7.00	6.99	6.76

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
OCTOBER 1990 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	125,020,000	118,299,000	6,722,000	5.4
Michigan	4,563,000	4,236,000	327,000	7.2
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	164,000	156,200	7,800	4.8
Battle Creek MSA	65,100	60,800	4,400	6.7
Benton Harbor MSA	78,500	73,100	5,400	6.9
Detroit MSA	2,148,000	1,993,000	155,000	7.2
Flint MSA	181,200	162,500	18,700	10.3
Grand Rapids MSA	374,200	352,700	21,500	5.7
Jackson MSA	64,600	59,700	4,900	7.7
Kalamazoo MSA	119,400	113,400	6,000	5.1
Lansing MSA	240,400	227,500	12,900	5.4
Muskegon MSA	67,200	61,100	6,100	9.1
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	187,300	174,500	12,800	6.8
Upper Peninsula LMA	141,000	128,800	12,100	8.6
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	59,025	55,775	3,250	5.4
Barry	22,650	21,150	1,525	6.7
Bay	53,600	50,000	3,600	6.7
Cass	24,175	22,300	1,850	7.7
Clinton	30,850	29,050	1,800	5.8
Eaton	53,250	50,500	2,750	5.1
Grand Traverse	36,325	34,000	2,325	6.4
Gratiot	19,125	17,800	1,325	6.9
Hillsdale	20,075	18,400	1,675	8.3
Ingham	156,300	147,950	8,350	5.3
Ionia	19,900	17,600	2,275	11.5
Isabella	33,800	32,250	1,550	4.6
Kent	273,225	257,025	16,200	5.9
Lapeer	33,900	30,875	3,025	8.9
Lenawee	43,825	40,250	3,575	8.2
Livingston	55,675	52,300	3,375	6.1
Macomb	373,975	348,125	25,850	6.9
Marquette	31,425	28,050	3,375	10.7
Midland	36,350	34,525	1,825	5.0
Monroe	64,225	59,275	4,950	7.7
Montcalm	23,575	20,475	3,100	13.2
Oakland	575,950	545,225	30,725	5.3
Ottawa	100,950	95,650	5,300	5.3
Saginaw	97,350	89,950	7,400	7.6
St. Clair	66,200	60,950	5,250	7.9
St. Joseph	27,400	24,500	2,900	10.6
Sanilac	20,225	18,575	1,675	8.2
Shiawassee	34,525	31,350	3,200	9.3
Tuscola	24,800	22,700	2,100	8.5
Van Buren	33,675	30,925	2,775	8.2
Wayne	977,925	896,200	81,725	8.4

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVI No. 11
January 1991

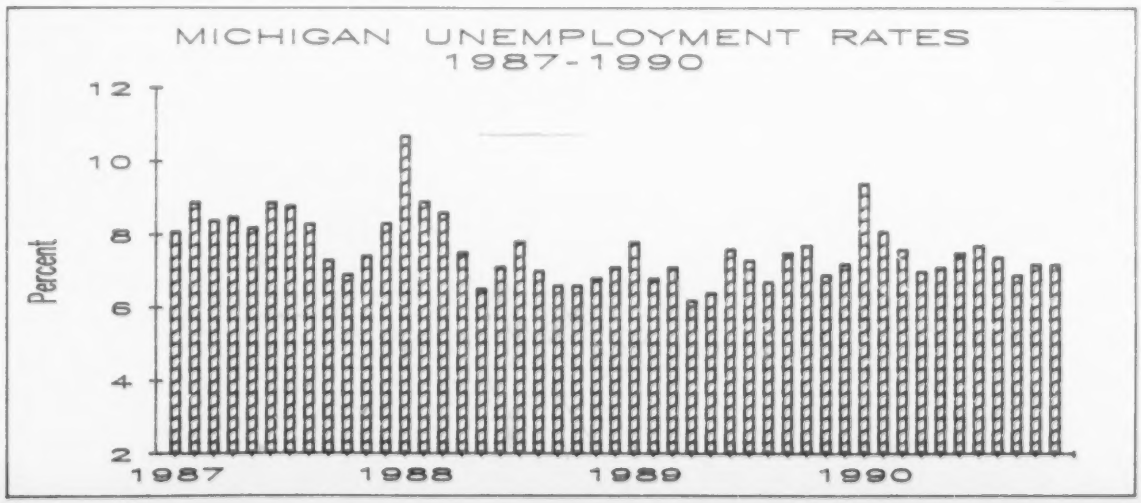
JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY

Michigan's unemployment rate remained unchanged in the month of November, as the jobless rate steadied at 7.2 percent. Although the unemployment rate did not change, it represented 1,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment fell to 326,000. The slight drop in joblessness was primarily a result of pre-holiday retail hiring that offset losses in the manufacturing industries. Total employment in November registered a drop as the number of employed area residents fell by 18,000 to reach 4,218,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force declined to 4,545,000, a decrease of 18,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has shrunk by 120,000, while the size of the labor force has contracted by 115,000. In November 1989, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 322,000, representing an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent.

STATE WIDE JOB LEVEL DECLINES

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan fell as industry jobs declined to 3,896,000 in November. Employment opportunities decreased by approximately 47,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries diminished by 44,000 primarily as a result of declines in the construction and manufacturing industries. Service producing employment slipped by 4,000 to 2,852,000 in November, as the trade and services industries showed marginal setbacks. Public sector positions increased by 4,000, all going to local government. Since November 1989, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 53,000 positions or 1.3 percent. Approximately 70,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment expanded by 17,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	NOV 1989
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4545	4563	4579	4660
Employment	4218	4236	4265	4338
Unemployment	326	327	315	322
Rate	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.9
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3896	3943	3919	3949
Goods Producing Industries	1044	1088	1097	1114
Construction	135	143	144	145
Manufacturing	900	936	944	958
Durable Goods	670	698	708	722
Lumber and Wood Products	15	16	16	15
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	36
Stone, Clay and Glass	18	18	18	18
Primary Metals	41	43	43	44
Fabricated Metals	118	122	122	124
Industrial Machinery	119	121	122	124
Electrical Machinery	32	32	33	34
Transportation Equipment	266	284	292	300
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	247	266	274	281
Nondurable Goods	231	238	236	237
Food and Kindred Products	46	49	48	46
Textiles and Apparel	19	21	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	20	21
Printing and Publishing	46	45	45	45
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	45	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	49	52	51	53
Service Producing Industries	2852	2856	2822	2835
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	152	154	156	153
Wholesale Trade	199	199	200	202
Durable Goods	126	126	126	130
Nondurable Goods	73	74	74	72
Retail Trade	732	729	725	734
General Merchandise Stores	112	108	106	118
Food Stores	103	103	103	101
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	77	78	78	79
Apparel and Access. Stores	41	40	40	43
Eating and Drinking Places	255	258	257	248
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	192	193	193	189
Services	921	930	927	905
Hotels and Lodging Places	31	34	35	31
Personal Services	39	39	39	38
Business Services	176	178	178	175
Health Services	296	296	296	289
Social Services	63	62	60	59
Government	655	651	621	653
Federal	61	61	61	62
State	176	176	165	171
Local	418	414	396	420
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the second consecutive month in November. The regular benefits claims load averaged 102,943 per week during the month, approximately 13,505 more than the October total. The 15.1 percent increase was primarily due to losses in the auto and related industries. In November 1989, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 95,754.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
November 03, 1990	119,000	23,100	95,900	41,500	6,400	35,100
November 10, 1990	128,100	20,800	107,300	48,600	7,400	41,200
November 17, 1990	169,900	33,900	136,000	71,100	15,100	56,000
November 24, 1990	152,500	24,800	127,700	53,400	9,800	43,600

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 129.4 in August to 131.8 in October. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for transportation and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 5.8 percent since October 1989, when the consumer price index stood at 124.6. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by two-tenths of a percent to reach 133.8 during the month. The higher national prices were due to additional costs for transportation and medical care. Between November 1989 and November 1990, national consumer prices increased by 6.3 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 125.9. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 40.3 hours in November. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the auto and auto-related industries. During the month average hourly earnings dropped by fourteen cents to $13.98, while average weekly earnings decreased by $42.36 to total $563.39. In November 1989, earnings averaged $13.65 an hour or $578.76 per week for a 42.4 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Nov 1990	Oct 1990	Nov 1989	Nov 1990	Oct 1990	Nov 1989	Nov 1990	Oct 1990	Nov 1989
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$563.39	$605.75	$578.76	40.3	42.9	42.4	$13.98	$14.12	$13.65
DURABLE GOODS	593.62	646.47	611.15	40.3	43.3	42.5	14.73	14.93	14.38
Primary Metal Products	602.53	652.93	599.39	41.1	43.5	42.3	14.66	15.01	14.17
Fabricated Metal Products	561.82	599.52	563.05	40.8	43.1	41.8	13.77	13.91	13.47
Industrial Machinery	564.16	598.25	583.80	41.0	43.7	43.6	13.76	13.69	13.39
Electrical Machinery	493.16	515.09	478.80	41.2	43.8	42.0	11.97	11.76	11.40
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	707.44	792.04	734.87	39.5	44.1	43.0	17.91	17.96	17.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	471.55	480.15	476.15	40.2	41.5	42.1	11.73	11.57	11.31
Construction	584.95	601.02	560.90	36.4	37.4	35.5	16.07	16.07	15.80
Department Stores	189.47	192.92	183.58	27.7	27.6	27.4	6.84	6.99	6.70

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
NOVEMBER 1990 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,821,000	117,611,000	7,211,000	5.8
Michigan	4,545,000	4,218,000	326,000	7.2
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	165,200	158,900	6,300	3.8
Battle Creek MSA	65,600	61,700	3,900	5.9
Benton Harbor MSA	77,400	72,400	5,000	6.4
Detroit MSA	2,132,000	1,982,000	151,000	7.1
Flint MSA	181,800	159,500	22,300	12.3
Grand Rapids MSA	373,500	352,400	21,200	5.7
Jackson MSA	65,000	60,200	4,800	7.4
Kalamazoo MSA	119,200	114,000	5,100	4.3
Lansing MSA	240,600	229,200	11,400	4.8
Muskegon MSA	67,400	61,300	6,100	9.1
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	188,100	174,300	13,800	7.3
Upper Peninsula LMA	138,600	125,100	13,600	9.8
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	58,500	55,225	3,250	5.6
Barry	22,750	21,275	1,475	6.5
Bay	53,675	49,975	3,700	6.9
Cass	24,000	22,225	1,800	7.5
Clinton	30,825	29,275	1,550	5.0
Eaton	53,375	50,875	2,500	4.7
Grand Traverse	35,650	33,500	2,125	6.0
Gratiot	19,350	18,050	1,300	6.7
Hillsdale	19,900	18,400	1,500	7.5
Ingham	156,425	149,025	7,400	4.7
Ionia	19,850	17,625	2,225	11.3
Isabella	33,725	32,425	1,300	3.9
Kent	272,225	256,800	15,425	5.7
Lapeer	34,225	30,700	3,550	10.4
Lenawee	44,475	40,350	4,125	9.3
Livingston	54,800	52,000	2,800	5.1
Macomb	371,325	346,125	25,200	6.8
Marquette	31,325	28,075	3,250	10.3
Midland	36,200	34,500	1,700	4.7
Monroe	63,925	58,925	5,000	7.8
Montcalm	23,100	20,150	2,950	12.7
Oakland	571,600	542,100	29,500	5.2
Ottawa	101,300	95,550	5,725	5.7
Saginaw	98,250	89,850	8,400	8.6
St. Clair	66,125	60,600	5,525	8.4
St. Joseph	27,000	24,300	2,700	10.0
Sanilac	19,950	18,000	1,925	9.7
Shiawassee	34,775	31,425	3,350	9.6
Tuscola	25,000	22,600	2,425	9.7
Van Buren	33,650	30,950	2,700	8.0
Wayne	970,075	891,075	79,000	8.1

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVI No. 11
January 1991

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED IN DECEMBER

The Michigan unemployment rate remained unchanged in the month of December, as the jobless rate steadied for the third month at 7.2 percent. The unemployment rate, although unchanged represented an increase of 1,000 individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment increased to 327,000. The advance in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal reduction of employment in the manufacturing sector. Total employment in December registered an increase as the number of employed area residents climbed by 19,000 to reach 4,237,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force advanced to 4,565,000, a gain of 20,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has dropped by 77,000, while the size of the labor force has contracted by 82,000. In December 1989, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 333,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.2 percent.

JOB LEVEL REBOUNDS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan advanced as industry jobs increased to 3,922,000 in December. Employment opportunities expanded by approximately 23,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries climbed by 10,000 primarily as a result of recalls in the transportation equipment sector. Service producing employment accelerated by 13,000 to 2,868,000 in December, as the retail trade industry expanded, in preparation for the holiday season. Public sector positions declined by 5,000 as state government took most of the loss. Since December 1989, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 35,000 positions or nine-tenths of one percent. Approximately 54,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment advanced by 19,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	DEC 1989
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4565	4545	4563	4647
Employment	4237	4218	4236	4314
Unemployment	327	326	327	333
Rate	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3922	3899	3943	3957
Goods Producing Industries	1054	1044	1088	1108
Construction	127	135	143	138
Manufacturing	917	901	936	960
Durable Goods	687	670	698	723
Lumber and Wood Products	15	15	16	15
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	36
Stone, Clay and Glass	18	18	18	17
Primary Metals	41	41	43	44
Fabricated Metals	119	118	122	125
Industrial Machinery	119	119	121	125
Electrical Machinery	31	32	32	32
Transportation Equipment	283	265	284	302
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	265	247	266	283
Nondurable Goods	230	231	238	238
Food and Kindred Products	46	46	49	46
Textiles and Apparel	19	19	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	20	21
Printing and Publishing	45	46	45	46
Chemicals and Allied Products	46	45	45	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	48	49	52	53
Service Producing Industries	2868	2855	2856	2849
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	152	152	154	153
Wholesale Trade	199	198	199	203
Durable Goods	126	126	126	131
Nondurable Goods	73	73	74	72
Retail Trade	751	736	729	749
General Merchandise Stores	120	115	108	124
Food Stores	105	103	103	102
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	78	78	78	79
Apparel and Access. Stores	44	41	40	46
Eating and Drinking Places	255	254	258	248
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	193	192	193	190
Services	922	920	930	905
Hotels and Lodging Places	33	31	34	31
Personal Services	40	39	39	39
Business Services	175	174	178	176
Health Services	299	297	296	290
Social Services	63	63	62	60
Government	652	657	651	650
Federal	63	61	61	63
State	173	177	176	170
Local	417	419	414	417
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the fourth consecutive month in December. The regular benefits claims load averaged 145,691 per week during the month, approximately 42,748 more than the November total.

The 41.5 percent increase was primarily due to production-related cutbacks in the automotive industry. In December 1989, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 120,102.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
December 01, 1990	182,900	38,400	144,500	71,100	16,000	55,100
December 08, 1990	187,200	41,400	145,800	72,500	15,300	57,200
December 15, 1990	193,600	46,900	146,700	69,400	16,900	52,500
December 22, 1990	290,900	74,600	216,300	111,700	28,800	82,900
December 29, 1990	250,500	55,100	195,400	85,100	18,900	66,200

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES DOWNWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area decreased from 131.8 in November to 131.2 in December. The decrease in Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower costs for housing and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 5.5 percent since December 1989, when the consumer price index stood at 124.4. At the national level, the cost of living remained unchanged and stood at 133.8 during the month.

The national prices showed some higher costs for transportation and medical care but lower costs for apparel and upkeep. Between December 1989 and December 1990, national consumer prices increased by 5.4 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 126.1. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 41.6 hours in December. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the industrial machinery industry.

During the month average hourly earnings increased by 23 cents to $14.20, while average weekly earnings increased by $27.73 to total $590.72. In December 1989, earnings averaged $13.63 an hour or $584.73 per week for a 42.9 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Dec 1990	Nov 1990	Dec 1989	Dec 1990	Nov 1990	Dec 1989	Dec 1990	Nov 1990	Dec 1989
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$590.72	$562.99	$584.73	41.6	40.3	42.9	$14.20	$13.97	$13.63
DURABLE GOODS	626.40	591.74	618.05	41.9	40.2	43.1	14.95	14.72	14.34
Primary Metal Products	608.61	602.11	604.03	41.8	41.1	42.9	14.56	14.65	14.08
Fabricated Metal Products	583.90	556.88	574.74	41.5	40.5	42.7	14.07	13.75	13.46
Industrial Machinery	617.98	566.77	602.11	44.3	41.1	44.9	13.95	13.79	13.41
Electrical Machinery	468.75	491.97	465.75	41.3	41.1	41.4	11.35	11.97	11.25
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	745.31	706.65	737.37	41.2	39.5	43.4	18.09	17.89	16.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	481.44	474.30	479.26	40.8	40.4	42.3	11.80	11.74	11.33
Construction	616.77	589.26	605.08	38.5	36.6	37.7	16.02	16.10	16.05
Department Stores	202.63	188.65	207.39	28.3	27.5	31.0	7.16	6.86	6.69

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
DECEMBER 1990 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,630,000	117,287,000	7,343,000	5.9
Michigan	4,565,000	4,237,000	327,000	7.2
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	166,200	160,100	6,200	3.7
Battle Creek MSA	65,300	61,100	4,300	6.5
Benton Harbor MSA	76,700	71,700	5,000	6.6
Detroit MSA	2,156,000	2,003,000	153,000	7.1
Flint MSA	179,700	164,600	15,100	8.4
Grand Rapids MSA	373,100	351,100	22,000	5.9
Jackson MSA	64,900	59,900	5,100	7.8
Kalamazoo MSA	119,100	113,500	5,500	4.6
Lansing MSA	238,800	224,200	14,600	6.1
Muskegon MSA	66,500	60,600	5,900	8.8
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	186,700	174,700	12,000	6.4
Upper Peninsula LMA	137,100	124,400	12,700	9.3
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	57,800	54,725	3,100	5.3
Barry	22,650	21,025	1,600	7.1
Bay	53,675	50,075	3,600	6.7
Cass	23,975	22,025	1,950	8.1
Clinton	30,675	28,625	2,050	6.7
Eaton	52,975	49,775	3,225	6.1
Grand Traverse	35,700	33,325	2,400	6.7
Gratiot	20,250	18,525	1,725	8.5
Hillsdale	20,050	18,400	1,650	8.2
Ingham	155,125	145,775	9,350	6.0
Ionia	19,900	17,500	2,400	12.1
Isabella	33,225	31,725	1,500	4.5
Kent	272,275	255,900	16,375	6.0
Lapeer	34,325	31,025	3,300	9.6
Lenawee	43,575	40,000	3,575	8.2
Livingston	56,100	52,575	3,525	6.3
Macomb	374,150	349,825	24,325	6.5
Marquette	28,850	27,575	2,275	7.6
Midland	36,400	34,575	1,825	5.0
Monroe	66,250	59,550	6,700	10.1
Montcalm	23,075	20,100	2,975	12.9
Oakland	576,300	547,875	28,400	4.9
Ottawa	100,875	95,225	5,650	5.6
Saginaw	96,650	90,050	6,600	6.8
St. Clair	67,675	61,250	6,450	9.5
St. Joseph	26,650	23,925	2,725	10.2
Sanilac	20,075	18,000	2,075	10.3
Shiawassee	34,300	31,325	2,975	8.7
Tuscola	34,125	30,750	3,375	9.9
Van Buren	33,150	30,350	2,800	8.4
Wayne	981,100	900,575	80,525	8.2

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 1
March 1991

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

SEASONAL INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The Michigan unemployment rate jumped by 1.4 percentage points as the jobless rate increased from 7.2 percent in December to 8.6 percent in January. The rate growth represents 62,000 additional individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment rose to 389,000. The acceleration in joblessness was primarily a result of post-holiday declines in the manufacturing, automotive and retail trade industries. Total employment in January registered a drop as the number of employed area residents contracted by 114,000 to reach 4,123,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force fell to 4,512,000, a drop of 53,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has shrunk by 35,000, while the size of the labor force has declined by 79,000. In January 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 433,000, representing an unemployment rate of 9.4 percent.

SEASONAL LAYOFFS BRING JOBLESS RATE UP

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan dropped as industry jobs fell to 3,853,000 in January. Employment opportunities declined by approximately 120,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries contracted by 49,000 primarily as a result of seasonal declines in the construction and transportation equipment industries. Service producing employment fell by 71,000 to 2,832,000 in January, as the retail trade and the services industries laid off most of seasonal the temporary help hired for the holidays. Public sector positions decreased by 16,000 as local schools released some of their non-teaching personnel for the holiday season. Since January 1990, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 10,000 positions or three-tenths of one percent. Approximately 18,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment advanced by 28,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	JAN 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4512	4565	4545	4591
Employment	4123	4237	4218	4158
Unemployment	389	327	326	433
Rate	8.6	7.2	7.2	9.4
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3853	3973	3899	3843
Goods Producing Industries	1021	1070	1044	1039
Construction	118	133	135	128
Manufacturing	893	927	901	902
Durable Goods	669	698	670	673
Lumber and Wood Products	14	15	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	35
Stone, Clay and Glass	16	17	18	16
Primary Metals	40	41	41	41
Fabricated Metals	113	118	118	116
Industrial Machinery	124	124	119	128
Electrical Machinery	31	31	32	31
Transportation Equipment	269	291	265	266
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	254	276	247	249
Nondurable Goods	224	229	231	229
Food and Kindred Products	43	45	46	43
Textiles and Apparel	17	19	19	18
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	20	21
Printing and Publishing	44	45	46	44
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	45	44
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	48	50	49	52
Service Producing Industries	2832	2903	2855	2804
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	152	156	152	153
Wholesale Trade	195	198	198	197
Durable Goods	124	125	126	127
Nondurable Goods	71	73	73	70
Retail Trade	740	772	736	728
General Merchandise Stores	121	129	115	122
Food Stores	106	109	103	103
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	77	77	78	77
Apparel and Access. Stores	39	43	41	42
Eating and Drinking Places	252	262	254	243
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	190	192	192	188
Services	927	942	920	912
Hotels and Lodging Places	34	35	31	34
Personal Services	41	41	39	41
Business Services	169	176	174	171
Health Services	308	308	297	301
Social Services	63	64	63	60
Government	627	643	657	626
Federal	59	60	61	60
State	169	172	177	167
Local	400	412	419	399
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the fifth consecutive month in January. The regular benefits claims load averaged 205,590 per week during the month, approximately 59,899 more than the December total.

The 41.1 percent increase was primarily due to production-related cutbacks in the automotive industry. In January 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 184,880.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
January 05, 1991	216,800	37,400	179,400	77,000	14,500	62,500
January 12, 1991	244,000	43,500	200,500	101,300	21,000	80,300
January 19, 1991	261,800	57,000	204,800	115,300	29,800	85,500
January 26, 1991	221,800	30,900	190,900	91,100	15,100	76,000

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES DOWNWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area decreased from 131.8 in November to 131.2 in December. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower costs for housing and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 5.5 percent since December 1989, when the consumer price index stood at 124.4. At the national level, the cost of living in January 1991, advanced by 0.6 tenth of a percent to reach 134.6 during the month.

The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for food and beverages and medical care. Between January 1990 and January 1991, national consumer prices increased by 5.7 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 127.4. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 41.1 hours in January. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the auto and auto-related industries.

During the month average hourly earnings dropped by seven cents to $14.18, while average weekly earnings decreased by $11.42 to total $582.80. In January 1990, earnings averaged $13.22 an hour or $535.41 per week for a 40.5 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jan 1991	Dec 1990	Jan 1990	Jan 1991	Dec 1990	Jan 1990	Jan 1991	Dec 1990	Jan 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$582.80	$594.22	$535.41	41.1	41.7	40.5	$14.18	$14.25	$13.22
DURABLE GOODS	619.76	629.34	562.54	41.4	41.9	40.5	14.97	15.02	13.89
Primary Metal Products	621.97	607.35	599.20	41.0	41.8	42.8	15.17	14.53	14.00
Fabricated Metal Products	578.33	585.15	544.45	40.9	41.5	40.6	14.14	14.10	13.41
Industrial Machinery	614.16	618.87	580.77	43.9	44.3	43.7	13.99	13.97	13.29
Electrical Machinery	473.06	465.04	432.60	41.1	41.3	41.2	11.51	11.26	10.50
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	744.19	746.54	635.80	40.8	41.2	37.8	18.24	18.12	16.82
NONDURABLE GOODS	473.08	478.99	453.37	40.4	40.8	40.3	11.71	11.74	11.25
Construction	596.37	614.46	574.13	36.7	38.5	36.2	16.25	15.96	15.86
Department Stores	177.61	202.63	170.95	25.3	28.3	26.1	7.02	7.16	6.55

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JANUARY 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	123,585,000	114,990,000	8,595,000	7.0
Michigan	4,512,000	4,123,000	389,000	8.6
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	165,400	156,500	8,900	5.4
Battle Creek MSA	63,800	59,000	4,800	7.5
Benton Harbor MSA	76,100	70,200	5,900	7.8
Detroit MSA	2,114,000	1,930,000	184,000	8.7
Flint MSA	183,700	164,100	19,600	10.7
Grand Rapids MSA	372,300	348,500	23,800	6.4
Jackson MSA	64,900	59,000	5,900	9.1
Kalamazoo MSA	118,400	112,500	5,900	5.0
Lansing MSA	238,400	221,800	16,700	7.0
Muskegon MSA	66,900	60,300	6,700	10.0
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	184,200	170,400	13,800	7.5
Upper Peninsula LMA	137,500	123,500	14,100	10.2
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	59,450	55,875	3,575	6.0
Barry	23,875	22,000	1,875	7.9
Bay	53,050	48,850	4,200	7.9
Cass	22,525	20,250	2,275	10.1
Clinton	30,875	28,325	2,550	8.3
Eaton	52,900	49,225	3,675	7.0
Grand Traverse	35,550	32,625	2,925	8.2
Gratiot	19,950	17,950	1,975	9.9
Hillsdale	20,000	17,825	2,175	10.9
Ingham	154,650	144,225	10,450	6.7
Ionia	20,425	17,475	2,925	14.3
Isabella	30,625	28,950	1,650	5.4
Kent	271,450	253,975	17,450	6.4
Lapeer	34,250	29,900	4,375	12.7
Lenawee	43,800	39,075	4,750	10.8
Livingston	54,750	50,650	4,100	7.5
Macomb	367,650	337,125	30,550	8.3
Marquette	29,400	26,975	2,425	8.2
Midland	35,825	33,725	2,125	5.9
Monroe	65,900	57,400	8,500	12.9
Montcalm	24,950	21,700	3,250	13.0
Oakland	564,325	527,975	36,350	6.4
Ottawa	100,875	94,500	6,375	6.3
Saginaw	95,350	87,850	7,500	7.9
St. Clair	67,475	59,025	8,450	12.5
St. Joseph	26,400	23,225	3,175	12.1
Sanilac	19,675	16,900	2,775	14.1
Shiawassee	34,425	30,425	4,000	11.6
Tuscola	24,325	21,375	2,925	12.1
Van Buren	32,675	29,325	3,350	10.2
Wayne	959,950	867,850	92,075	9.6

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 2
April 1991

JOB SERVICE

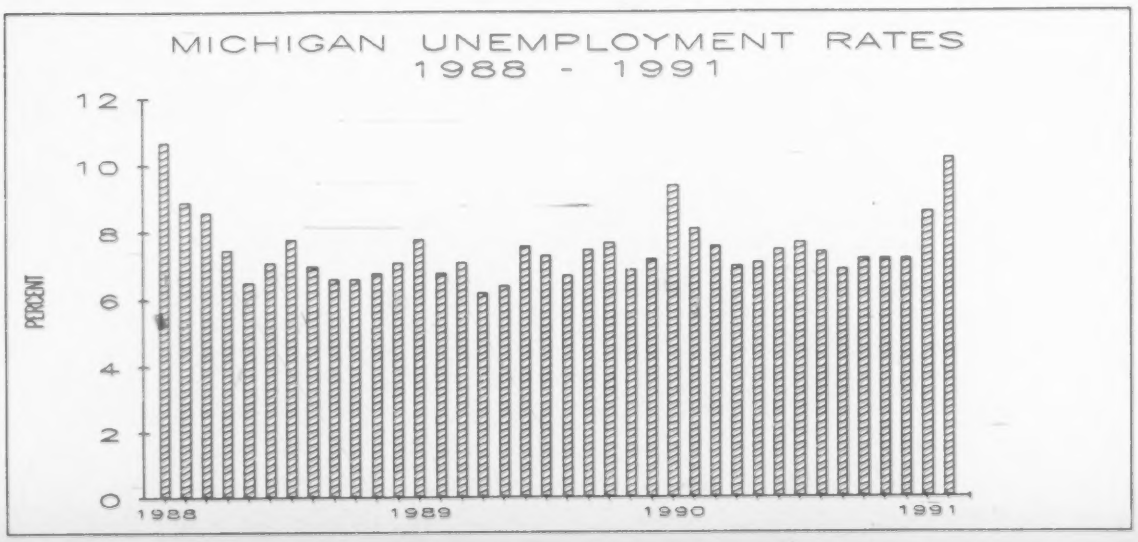
Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESS RATE REGISTERS A SHARP INCREASE

Michigan's unemployment rate jumped by 1.6 percentage points as the jobless rate accelerated from 8.6 percent in January to 10.2 percent in February. The rate increase represents 76,000 additional individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment rose to 465,000. The advance in joblessness was primarily a result of employment declines in nearly every industry across the state. Total employment in February registered a drop as the number of employed area residents fell by 49,000 to reach 4,074,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force increased to 4,539,000, a hike of 27,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has declined by 112,000, while the size of the labor force has dropped by 16,000. In February 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 370,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.1 percent.

STATE WIDE JOB LEVEL DECLINES

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan declined as industry jobs fell to 3,833,000 in February. Employment opportunities sagged by approximately 18,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries dropped by 22,000 primarily as a result of seasonal decline in the construction and fabricated metal products industries. Service producing employment advanced by 4,000 to 2,831,000 in February, as losses in the retail trade industry were offset by gains in state and local government. Public sector positions climbed by 20,000, as local schools and colleges recalled their non-teaching personnel following the holiday season. Since February 1990, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 64,000 positions or 1.6 percent. Approximately 71,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment increased by 7,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	FEB 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4539	4512	4565	4555
Employment	4074	4123	4237	4186
Unemployment	465	389	327	370
Rate	10.2	8.6	7.2	8.1
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3833	3851	3973	3897
Goods Producing Industries	1002	1024	1070	1073
Construction	112	119	133	124
Manufacturing	880	895	927	939
Durable Goods	658	671	698	710
Lumber and Wood Products	14	14	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	36	36	36	35
Stone, Clay and Glass	15	16	17	16
Primary Metals	38	40	41	42
Fabricated Metals	107	114	118	120
Industrial Machinery	123	124	127	128
Electrical Machinery	30	31	31	33
Transportation Equipment	271	271	291	297
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	255	256	276	280
Nondurable Goods	222	224	229	229
Food and Kindred Products	43	43	45	42
Textiles and Apparel	18	17	19	20
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	44	44	45	45
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	45	44
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	46	49	50	51
Service Producing Industries	2831	2827	2903	2824
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	151	151	156	153
Wholesale Trade	194	195	198	197
Durable Goods	123	124	125	127
Nondurable Goods	71	71	73	70
Retail Trade	718	736	772	719
General Merchandise Stores	112	121	129	116
Food Stores	105	106	109	103
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	76	77	77	77
Apparel and Access. Stores	38	40	43	40
Eating and Drinking Places	249	251	262	244
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	191	191	192	189
Services	931	929	942	920
Hotels and Lodging Places	33	34	35	34
Personal Services	43	41	41	42
Business Services	168	171	176	170
Health Services	309	308	308	301
Social Services	64	63	64	61
Government	646	626	643	646
Federal	58	59	60	60
State	174	168	172	174
Local	414	399	412	412
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
* **DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the sixth consecutive month in February. The regular benefits claims load averaged 220,480 per week during the month, approximately 14,890 more than the January total.

The 7.2 percent increase was primarily due to production related cutbacks in the manufacturing industries. In February 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 175,914.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
February 02, 1991	234,100	34,600	199,500	95,000	16,200	78,800
February 09, 1991	253,500	45,300	208,200	107,300	24,000	83,300
February 16, 1991	256,000	37,000	219,000	107,700	18,900	88,800
February 23, 1991	255,300	38,900	216,400	107,200	20,200	87,000

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 131.2 in December to 132.2 in February. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for medical care and housing. Prices in the area climbed by 4.8 percent since February 1990, when the consumer price index stood at 126.1. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by one-tenth of a percent to reach 134.8 during the month.

The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for housing and apparel and upkeep. Between February 1990 and February 1991, national consumer prices increased by 5.3 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 128.0. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 40.0 hours in February. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the auto related industries.

During the month average hourly earnings dropped by thirteen cents to $14.05, while average weekly earnings decreased by $20.80 to total $562.00. In February 1990, earnings averaged $13.55 an hour or $550.13 per week for a 40.6 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Feb 1991	Jan 1991	Feb 1990	Feb 1991	Jan 1991	Feb 1990	Feb 1991	Jan 1991	Feb 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$562.00	$582.80	$550.13	40.0	41.1	40.6	$14.05	$14.18	$13.55
DURABLE GOODS	592.80	617.85	576.11	40.0	41.3	40.6	14.82	14.96	14.19
Primary Metal Products	587.06	621.84	618.22	39.4	41.1	41.8	14.90	15.13	14.79
Fabricated Metal Products	567.62	588.55	549.04	40.4	41.1	40.7	14.05	14.32	13.49
Industrial Machinery	591.29	611.89	578.78	42.6	43.8	43.0	13.88	13.97	13.46
Electrical Machinery	441.90	475.19	448.44	38.9	41.0	40.4	11.36	11.59	11.10
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	703.47	735.27	658.55	39.3	40.6	39.6	17.90	18.11	16.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	469.97	474.25	463.79	40.1	40.5	40.4	11.72	11.71	11.48
Construction	574.74	594.91	547.93	35.5	36.7	34.9	16.19	16.21	15.70
Department Stores	170.64	171.59	178.73	23.7	23.7	26.4	7.20	7.24	6.77

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
FEBRUARY 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,070,000	115,151,000	8,919,000	7.2
Michigan	4,539,000	4,074,000	465,000	10.2
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	167,100	155,600	11,500	6.9
Battle Creek MSA	64,800	58,400	6,400	9.9
Benton Harbor MSA	77,100	69,600	7,500	9.7
Detroit MSA	2,116,000	1,899,000	217,000	10.2
Flint MSA	186,300	161,700	24,600	13.2
Grand Rapids MSA	376,400	347,300	29,000	7.7
Jackson MSA	65,000	57,700	7,200	11.1
Kalamazoo MSA	119,300	112,200	7,100	5.9
Lansing MSA	240,300	225,100	15,200	6.3
Muskegon MSA	68,000	59,600	8,400	12.4
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	187,200	168,700	18,500	9.9
Upper Peninsula LMA	138,100	121,100	17,000	12.3
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	59,000	54,500	4,500	7.6
Barry	24,225	21,875	2,350	9.7
Bay	54,250	48,375	5,875	10.8
Cass	22,775	20,050	2,725	11.9
Clinton	31,200	28,750	2,450	7.8
Eaton	53,250	49,975	3,275	6.2
Grand Traverse	35,575	32,050	3,500	9.9
Gratiot	19,975	17,725	2,250	11.2
Hillsdale	20,350	17,625	2,725	13.4
Ingham	155,825	146,375	9,450	6.1
Ionia	20,325	16,975	3,350	16.5
Isabella	31,925	29,925	2,000	6.3
Kent	274,300	253,125	21,175	7.7
Lapeer	34,350	29,400	4,950	14.4
Lenawee	44,250	38,425	5,825	13.2
Livingston	54,750	49,850	4,900	8.9
Macomb	370,450	331,700	38,750	10.5
Marquette	29,600	26,700	2,900	9.8
Midland	36,250	33,375	2,850	7.9
Monroe	65,900	56,475	9,425	14.3
Montcalm	25,075	21,275	3,800	15.1
Oakland	561,750	519,525	42,225	7.5
Ottawa	102,050	94,175	7,875	7.7
Saginaw	96,700	86,975	9,750	10.1
St. Clair	67,425	58,075	9,350	13.9
St. Joseph	26,850	22,925	3,950	14.7
Sanilac	19,825	16,600	3,200	16.2
Shiawassee	34,950	30,175	4,750	13.6
Tuscola	24,650	21,025	3,625	14.7
Van Buren	33,050	28,850	4,200	12.7
Wayne	961,175	853,950	107,225	11.2

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 3
May 1991

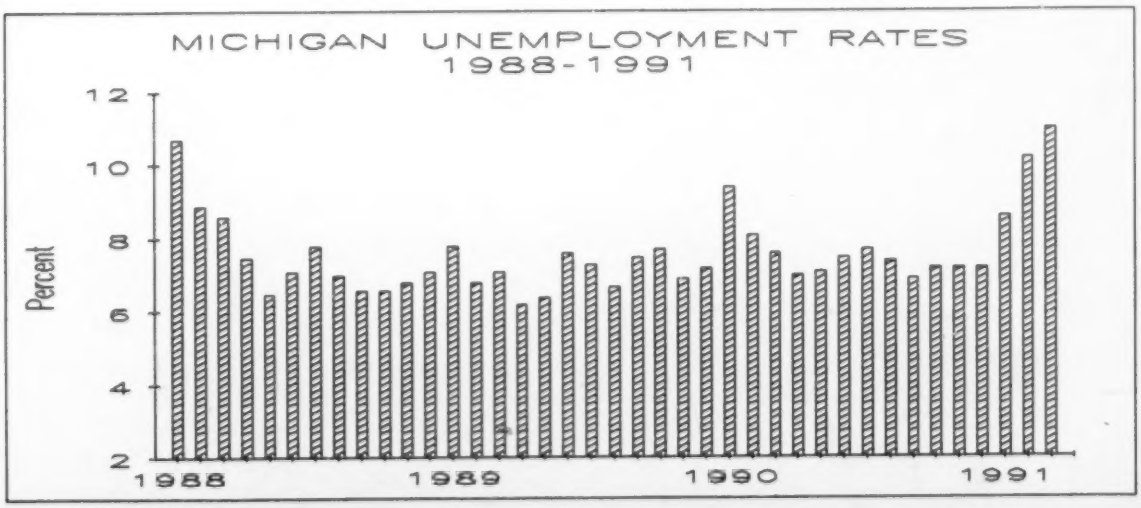
JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Michigan's unemployment rate increased by eight-tenths of a percentage points as the jobless rate rose from 10.2 percent in February to 11.0 percent in March. The rate increase represents 43,000 additional individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment jumped to 508,000. The climb in joblessness was primarily a result of decline in manufacturing employment throughout the state. Total employment in March registered an increase as the number of employed area residents climbed by 39,000 to reach 4,113,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force advanced to 4,621,000, a gain of 82,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has dropped by 35,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 132,000. In March 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 340,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.6 percent.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan dropped as industry jobs fell to 3,816,000 in March. Employment opportunities declined by approximately 16,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries contracted by 14,000 primarily as a result of declines in the transportation equipment industry. Service producing employment dipped by 2,000 to 2,829,000 in March, as the retail trade industry continues to decline following the holidays peak. Public sector positions remained unchanged. Since March 1990, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 112,000 positions or 2.9 percent. Approximately 96,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment declined by 16,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	MAR 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4621	4539	4512	4489
Employment	4113	4074	4123	4148
Unemployment	508	465	389	340
Rate	11.0	10.2	8.6	7.6
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3816	3832	3851	3928
Goods Producing Industries	987	1001	1024	1083
Construction	110	112	119	125
Manufacturing	867	880	895	949
Durable Goods	647	658	671	717
Lumber and Wood Products	14	14	14	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	35	36	35
Stone, Clay and Glass	15	15	16	17
Primary Metals	39	38	40	43
Fabricated Metals	106	105	114	121
Industrial Machinery	121	123	124	127
Electrical Machinery	29	30	31	33
Transportation Equipment	263	271	271	302
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	248	255	256	285
Nondurable Goods	221	222	224	231
Food and Kindred Products	41	43	43	42
Textiles and Apparel	18	17	17	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	44	44	45
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	45	44
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	47	47	49	52
Service Producing Industries	2829	2831	2827	2845
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	150	151	151	155
Wholesale Trade	193	194	195	198
Durable Goods	122	123	124	128
Nondurable Goods	71	71	71	71
Retail Trade	715	716	736	723
General Merchandise Stores	107	111	121	115
Food Stores	103	105	106	103
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	76	76	77	78
Apparel and Access. Stores	39	38	40	39
Eating and Drinking Places	251	249	251	247
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	191	191	191	190
Services	933	932	929	930
Hotels and Lodging Places	33	33	34	34
Personal Services	43	43	41	42
Business Services	167	169	171	173
Health Services	310	309	308	303
Social Services	64	64	63	61
Government	647	647	626	650
Federal	58	58	59	61
State	171	175	168	174
Local	419	415	399	416
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.

Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.

Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.

*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the seventh consecutive month in March. The regular benefits claims load averaged 229,809 per week during the month, approximately 9,300 more than the February total. The 4.2 percent increase was primarily due to production related cutbacks in the manufacturing industries. In March 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 153,392.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
March 02, 1991	264,900	43,600	221,300	112,600	23,700	88,900
March 09, 1991	251,400	35,300	216,100	97,000	14,800	82,200
March 16, 1991	263,600	39,400	224,200	105,000	17,700	87,300
March 23, 1991	255,500	34,900	220,600	102,100	17,000	85,100
March 30, 1991	218,400	20,600	197,800	82,500	9,200	73,300

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 131.2 in December to 132.2 in February. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for medical care and housing. Prices in the area climbed by 4.8 percent since February 1990, when the consumer price index stood at 126.1. At the national level, the cost of living in March of 1991, advanced by two-tenths of a percent, to reach 135.0. The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for apparel and upkeep and medical care. Between March 1990 and March 1991, national consumer prices increased by 4.9 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 128.7. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 40.2 hours in March. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the auto related industries. During the month average hourly earnings increased by 6 cents to $14.12, while average weekly earnings increased by $5.22 to total $567.62. In March 1990, earnings averaged $13.74 an hour or $577.08 per week for a 42.0 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Mar 1991	Feb 1991	Mar 1990	Mar 1991	Feb 1991	Mar 1990	Mar 1991	Feb 1991	Mar 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$567.62	$562.40	$577.08	40.2	40.0	42.0	$14.12	$14.06	$13.74
DURABLE GOODS	598.58	592.51	607.50	40.2	39.9	42.1	14.89	14.85	14.43
Primary Metal Products	591.62	588.24	629.52	39.6	39.4	43.0	14.94	14.93	14.64
Fabricated Metal Products	553.96	565.61	570.36	39.4	40.2	42.0	14.06	14.07	13.58
Industrial Machinery	593.53	589.05	585.03	42.7	42.5	43.4	13.90	13.86	13.48
Electrical Machinery	462.48	441.48	463.61	39.8	39.0	41.1	11.62	11.32	11.28
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	743.39	726.40	713.47	39.5	38.7	40.7	18.82	18.77	17.53
NONDURABLE GOODS	476.75	467.97	477.98	40.3	40.1	41.6	11.83	11.67	11.49
Construction	577.81	570.02	564.12	35.8	35.1	36.0	16.14	16.24	15.67
Department Stores	180.31	171.60	186.05	24.7	23.8	27.2	7.30	7.21	6.84

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
MARCH 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,443,000	115,639,000	8,804,000	7.1
Michigan	4,621,000	4,113,000	503,000	11.0
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	169,300	158,400	10,900	6.4
Battle Creek MSA	65,900	59,300	6,600	9.9
Benton Harbor MSA	78,500	70,500	8,000	10.1
Detroit MSA	2,149,000	1,919,000	230,000	10.7
Flint MSA	193,400	160,100	33,300	17.2
Grand Rapids MSA	381,400	350,100	31,300	8.2
Jackson MSA	65,400	58,400	6,900	10.6
Kalamazoo MSA	121,200	113,300	7,900	6.5
Lansing MSA	244,100	226,500	17,600	7.2
Muskegon MSA	69,600	60,000	9,600	13.7
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	190,400	168,500	21,900	11.5
Upper Peninsula LMA	140,800	122,300	18,500	13.1
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	60,250	55,550	4,700	7.8
Barry	25,000	22,400	2,575	10.4
Bay	55,675	48,300	7,375	13.3
Cass	23,450	20,700	2,750	11.8
Clinton	31,750	28,925	2,800	8.9
Eaton	54,250	50,275	3,975	7.3
Grand Traverse	44,400	39,400	5,000	11.3
Gratiot	20,500	18,025	2,475	12.0
Hillsdale	20,750	17,825	2,925	14.1
Ingham	158,075	147,300	10,775	6.8
Ionia	20,525	17,025	3,500	17.1
Isabella	32,400	30,100	2,300	7.1
Kent	277,875	255,150	22,750	8.2
Lapeer	36,250	29,725	6,525	18.0
Lenawee	45,150	38,475	6,675	14.8
Livingston	55,500	50,375	5,125	9.2
Macomb	373,675	335,225	38,450	10.3
Marquette	30,075	26,950	3,125	10.4
Midland	36,400	33,325	3,075	8.4
Monroe	66,625	57,075	9,550	14.3
Montcalm	25,875	21,750	4,150	16.0
Oakland	574,975	525,000	49,975	8.7
Ottawa	103,475	94,925	8,550	8.3
Saginaw	98,325	86,850	11,475	11.7
St. Clair	68,925	58,700	10,250	14.9
St. Joseph	27,525	23,550	4,000	14.5
Sanilac	20,550	16,850	3,725	18.1
Shiawassee	36,250	30,800	5,425	15.0
Tuscola	25,900	21,150	4,750	18.3
Van Buren	33,725	29,200	4,525	13.4
Wayne	973,250	862,975	110,275	11.3

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 4
June 1991

JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

The Michigan unemployment rate fell by one and three-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate dropped from 11.0 percent in March to 9.7 percent in April. The rate decline represents 74,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment contracted to 434,000. The drop in joblessness was primarily a result of state-wide decline in the labor force. Total employment in April registered a fall as the number of employed area residents receded by 48,000 to reach 4,065,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force shrunk to 4,499,000, a loss of 122,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has sagged by 71,000, while the size of the labor force has increased by 52,000. In April 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 311,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.0 percent.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT STARTS TO RECOVER

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs advanced to 3,843,000 in April. Employment opportunities expanded by approximately 21,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries rose by 15,000 primarily as a result of seasonal increases in construction, followed by scattered recalls in the automotive industry. Service producing employment climbed by 7,000 to 2,842,000 in April, as the retail trade and the services industries adequately compensated for seasonal declines in local government. Public sector positions dropped by 9,000 as local schools were temporarily closed for spring vacation. Since April 1990, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 102,000 positions or 2.6 percent. Approximately 93,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment shrunk by 9,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	APR 1991	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	APR 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4499	4621	4539	4447
Employment	4065	4113	4074	4136
Unemployment	434	508	465	311
Rate	9.7	11.0	10.2	7.0
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3843	3822	3832	3945
Goods Producing Industries	1001	986	1001	1094
Construction	120	111	112	132
Manufacturing	872	866	880	952
Durable Goods	650	645	658	719
Lumber and Wood Products	14	14	14	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	35	35	35
Stone, Clay and Glass	16	16	15	17
Primary Metals	38	39	38	43
Fabricated Metals	107	105	105	122
Industrial Machinery	120	121	123	127
Electrical Machinery	30	29	30	33
Transportation Equipment	266	262	271	302
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	250	246	255	285
Nondurable Goods	222	221	222	233
Food and Kindred Products	42	41	43	43
Textiles and Apparel	19	18	17	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	44	44	44	45
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	45	44
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	47	47	47	53
Service Producing Industries	2842	2835	2831	2851
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	151	150	151	155
Wholesale Trade	193	193	194	198
Durable Goods	121	122	123	127
Nondurable Goods	72	71	71	71
Retail Trade	721	715	716	733
General Merchandise Stores	105	107	111	114
Food Stores	105	104	105	104
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	77	76	76	79
Apparel and Access. Stores	38	39	38	40
Eating and Drinking Places	255	251	249	254
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	192	191	191	189
Services	945	935	932	932
Hotels and Lodging Places	33	33	33	33
Personal Services	43	43	43	42
Business Services	171	168	169	173
Health Services	311	311	309	302
Social Services	64	64	64	61
Government	641	650	647	644
Federal	58	58	58	64
State	173	174	175	171
Local	410	419	415	408
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.

Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.

Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.

*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the first time in seven months in April. The regular benefits claims load averaged 195,711 per week during the month, approximately 34,098 less than the March total.

The 14.8 percent decrease was primarily due to recalls in the automotive and auto related industries. In April 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 129,835.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
April 06, 1991	235,900	200,300	35,600	89,900	75,400	14,500
April 13, 1991	250,900	213,700	37,200	104,300	89,200	15,100
April 20, 1991	237,700	196,800	40,900	98,100	81,600	16,500
April 27, 1991	224,300	182,600	41,700	90,100	73,300	16,800

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING DECREASES IN APRIL

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area decreased from 132.2 in February to 131.7 in April. The decrease in Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower costs for housing and medical care. Prices in the area climbed by 3.8 percent since April 1990, when the consumer price index stood at 126.9. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by one tenth of a percent to reach 135.2 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for apparel and upkeep. Between April 1990 and April 1991, national consumer prices increased by 4.9 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 128.9. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 40.7 hours in April. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the auto related industries.

During the month average hourly earnings advanced by seven cents to $14.17, while average weekly earnings increased by $8.49 to total $576.72. In April 1990, earnings averaged $13.68 an hour or $554.04 per week for a 40.5 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Apr 1991	Mar 1991	Apr 1990	Apr 1991	Mar 1991	Apr 1990	Apr 1991	Mar 1991	Apr 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$576.72	$568.23	$554.04	40.7	40.3	40.5	$14.17	$14.10	$13.68
DURABLE GOODS	608.33	596.97	579.55	40.8	40.2	40.5	14.91	14.85	14.31
Primary Metal Products	609.41	596.90	615.71	40.9	39.9	41.8	14.90	14.96	14.73
Fabricated Metal Products	588.55	554.58	541.20	41.1	39.5	40.0	14.32	14.04	13.53
Industrial Machinery	586.45	592.14	548.27	42.1	42.6	41.1	13.93	13.90	13.34
Electrical Machinery	454.73	458.59	447.08	39.1	39.5	39.6	11.63	11.61	11.29
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	728.28	720.20	682.49	40.8	40.1	40.6	17.85	17.96	16.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	481.58	479.17	469.45	40.3	40.3	40.4	11.95	11.89	11.62
Construction	592.78	582.30	551.92	36.3	35.9	35.7	16.33	16.22	15.46
Department Stores	187.20	180.31	192.79	25.4	24.7	27.9	7.37	7.30	6.91

a/ *Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.*

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
APRIL 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,727,000	116,678,000	8,049,000	6.5
Michigan	4,499,000	4,065,000	434,000	9.7
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	162,500	152,400	10,100	6.2
Battle Creek MSA	63,800	58,100	5,600	8.8
Benton Harbor MSA	77,100	69,800	7,300	9.5
Detroit MSA	2,089,000	1,889,000	200,000	9.6
Flint MSA	187,700	161,100	26,600	14.2
Grand Rapids MSA	374,200	346,900	27,300	7.3
Jackson MSA	64,400	57,700	6,800	10.5
Kalamazoo MSA	118,600	111,300	7,400	6.2
Lansing MSA	237,900	223,200	14,700	6.2
Muskegon MSA	67,700	59,500	8,200	12.2
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	185,400	167,600	17,800	9.6
Upper Peninsula LMA	137,700	120,800	16,900	12.3
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	59,125	55,100	4,025	6.8
Barry	24,300	22,175	2,125	8.8
Bay	53,275	48,050	5,225	9.8
Cass	22,775	20,625	2,150	9.5
Clinton	30,750	28,525	2,250	7.3
Eaton	52,675	49,550	3,125	5.9
Grand Traverse	35,325	31,875	3,425	9.7
Gratiot	20,100	18,050	2,050	10.2
Hillsdale	20,225	17,675	2,525	12.5
Ingham	154,500	145,175	9,325	6.0
Ionia	20,175	17,350	2,825	14.0
Isabella	31,550	29,475	2,075	6.6
Kent	273,125	252,825	20,275	7.4
Lapeer	34,000	29,250	4,750	14.0
Lenawee	43,700	38,825	4,875	11.1
Livingston	54,025	49,575	4,450	8.2
Macomb	365,600	329,975	35,625	9.7
Marquette	29,175	26,400	2,775	9.5
Midland	35,675	33,150	2,525	7.1
Monroe	63,375	56,175	7,200	11.4
Montcalm	25,675	22,450	3,225	12.5
Oakland	555,125	516,775	38,325	6.9
Ottawa	101,075	94,075	7,000	6.9
Saginaw	96,450	86,375	10,050	10.4
St. Clair	66,675	57,775	8,900	13.3
St. Joseph	26,525	23,500	3,025	11.4
Sanilac	20,225	17,275	2,975	14.6
Shiawassee	34,300	30,050	4,250	12.4
Tuscola	24,825	21,225	3,600	14.5
Van Buren	33,025	29,100	3,925	11.9
Wayne	949,825	849,450	100,375	10.6

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 5
July 1991

JOB SERVICE

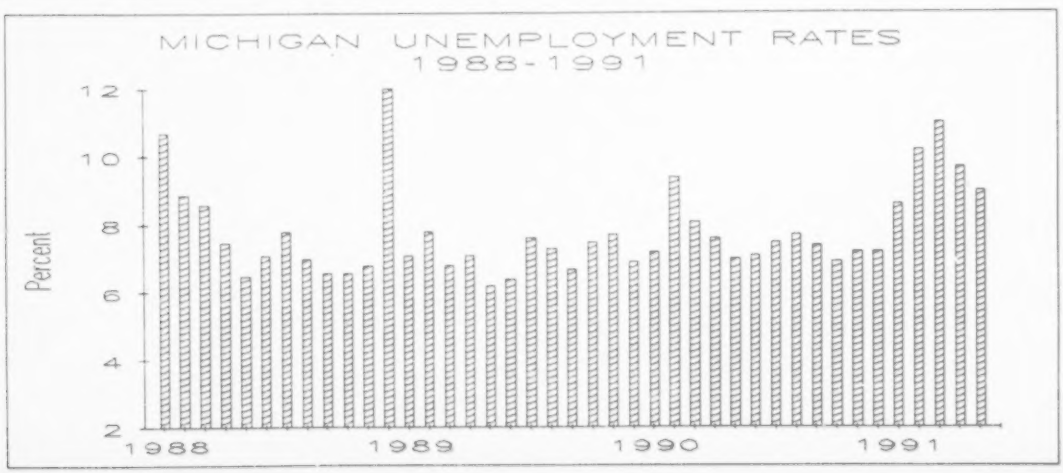
Michigan Employment Security Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASES AGAIN IN MAY

Michigan's unemployment rate fell by seven-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate declined from 9.7 percent in April to 9.0 percent in May. The rate drop represents 29,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total residents seeking employment decreased to 405,000. The fall in joblessness was primarily a result of scattered recalls in the manufacturing industries. Total employment in May registered an increase as the number of employed area residents advanced by 25,000 to reach 4,090,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force diminished to 4,494,000, a drop of 5,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has receded by 138,000, while the size of the labor force has sagged by 56,000. In May 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 322,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs advanced to 3,903,000 in May. Employment opportunities jumped by approximately 57,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries climbed by 30,000 primarily as a result of strong seasonal advances in construction and transportation equipment industries. Service producing employment advanced by 27,000 to 2,869,000 in May, as a result of seasonal increases in retail trade and services industries. Public sector positions declined by 3,000 as many universities and other higher educational institutions began reducing their staff for the summer vacation. Since May 1990, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 89,000 positions or 2.2 percent. Approximately 72,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment contracted by 18,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAR 1991	MAY 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4494	4499	4621	4550
Employment	4090	4065	4113	4228
Unemployment	405	434	508	322
Rate	9.0	9.7	11.0	7.0
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3903	3846	3822	3992
Goods Producing Industries	1034	1004	986	1106
Construction	130	120	111	144
Manufacturing	895	875	866	952
Durable Goods	669	652	645	720
Lumber and Wood Products	14	14	14	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	35	35	36
Stone, Clay and Glass	16	16	16	17
Primary Metals	39	38	39	43
Fabricated Metals	110	107	105	122
Industrial Machinery	119	120	121	127
Electrical Machinery	31	30	29	32
Transportation Equipment	281	269	262	303
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	265	253	246	286
Nondurable Goods	226	223	221	233
Food and Kindred Products	44	41	41	43
Textiles and Apparel	19	19	18	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	44	44	44	44
Chemicals and Allied Products	45	45	45	44
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	48	47	47	53
Service Producing Industries	2869	2842	2835	2886
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	154	151	150	158
Wholesale Trade	195	193	193	200
Durable Goods	122	122	122	128
Nondurable Goods	73	71	71	73
Retail Trade	736	720	715	748
General Merchandise Stores	106	105	107	115
Food Stores	107	104	104	105
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	77	77	76	79
Apparel and Access. Stores	39	38	39	40
Eating and Drinking Places	265	256	251	263
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	193	191	191	191
Services	951	944	935	940
Hotels and Lodging Places	35	32	33	36
Personal Services	40	42	43	40
Business Services	172	170	168	176
Health Services	314	312	311	303
Social Services	64	64	[illegible]	62
Government	640	643	6[illegible]	649
Federal	58	58	[illegible]	70
State	162	174	174	163
Local	420	411	419	416
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the second consecutive month in May. The regular benefits claims load averaged 150,678 per week during the month, approximately 45,000 less than the April total.

The 23 percent decrease was primarily due to recalls in the automotive and auto related industries. In May 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 103,467.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
May 04, 1991	174,400	20,700	153,700	75,000	10,300	64,700
May 11, 1991	161,900	17,600	144,300	67,100	7,400	59,700
May 18, 1991	152,500	15,700	136,800	61,800	6,500	55,300
May 25, 1991	166,700	22,800	143,900	74,100	12,000	62,100

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area decreased from 132.2 in February to 131.7 in April. The decrease in Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower costs for housing and medical care. Prices in the area climbed by 3.8 percent since April 1990, when the consumer price index stood at 126.9. At the national level, the cost of living in May advanced by three-tenths of a percent to reach 135.6 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for transportation and medical care. Between May 1990 and May 1991, national consumer prices increased by 5.0 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 129.2. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 41.0 hours in May. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the auto related industries.

During the month average hourly earnings increased by fourteen cents to $14.38, while average weekly earnings increased by $8.59 to total $589.58. In May 1990, earnings averaged $13.86 an hour or $590.44 per week for a 42.6 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	May 1991	Apr 1991	May 1990	May 1991	Apr 1991	May 1990	May 1991	Apr 1991	May 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$589.58	$580.99	$590.44	41.0	40.8	42.6	$14.38	$14.24	$13.86
DURABLE GOODS	626.11	614.59	625.05	41.3	41.0	42.9	15.16	14.99	14.57
Primary Metal Products	610.91	607.10	646.59	40.7	40.8	43.6	15.01	14.88	14.83
Fabricated Metal Products	604.65	586.91	598.75	41.7	41.1	43.8	14.50	14.28	13.67
Industrial Machinery	577.82	586.03	581.99	41.6	42.1	43.4	13.89	13.92	13.41
Electrical Machinery	494.81	462.92	500.55	41.2	39.6	43.3	12.01	11.69	11.56
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	755.30	741.03	739.14	41.5	41.1	42.7	18.20	18.03	17.31
NONDURABLE GOODS	478.79	480.39	478.40	40.1	40.2	41.6	11.94	11.95	11.50
Construction	623.18	590.78	601.77	38.9	36.2	38.6	16.02	16.32	15.59
Department Stores	189.33	185.72	195.44	25.9	25.2	28.0	7.31	7.37	6.98

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
MAY 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	124,857,000	116,624,000	8,233,000	6.6
Michigan	4,494,000	4,090,000	405,000	9.0
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	159,900	150,900	9,000	5.6
Battle Creek MSA	62,800	57,500	5,300	8.4
Benton Harbor MSA	77,600	70,500	7,100	9.2
Detroit MSA	2,092,000	1,902,000	190,000	9.1
Flint MSA	184,900	164,000	20,900	11.3
Grand Rapids MSA	371,800	345,100	26,700	7.2
Jackson MSA	64,500	58,000	6,500	10.0
Kalamazoo MSA	115,800	108,900	6,900	5.9
Lansing MSA	239,900	221,300	18,700	7.8
Muskegon MSA	67,600	59,500	8,100	11.9
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	184,500	168,900	15,600	8.4
Upper Peninsula LMA	136,500	122,400	14,200	10.4
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	60,225	56,325	3,900	6.5
Barry	24,550	22,375	2,175	8.8
Bay	53,375	48,425	4,950	9.3
Cass	22,550	20,800	1,750	7.7
Clinton	31,375	28,250	3,100	9.9
Eaton	53,550	49,125	4,425	8.3
Grand Traverse	35,700	32,825	2,875	8.0
Gratiot	20,475	18,325	2,150	10.5
Hillsdale	19,925	17,700	2,225	11.1
Ingham	155,050	143,875	11,150	7.2
Ionia	20,300	17,300	3,000	14.7
Isabella	29,875	27,950	1,925	6.4
Kent	271,925	251,550	20,375	7.5
Lapeer	33,975	29,450	4,525	13.3
Lenawee	42,775	38,475	4,300	10.0
Livingston	54,200	49,925	4,275	7.9
Macomb	368,150	332,275	35,875	9.7
Marquette	28,300	25,750	2,525	9.0
Midland	35,875	33,425	2,450	6.8
Monroe	62,550	56,575	5,975	9.6
Montcalm	25,850	22,675	3,175	12.3
Oakland	561,100	520,400	40,725	7.3
Ottawa	99,875	93,600	6,275	6.3
Saginaw	95,250	87,075	8,175	8.6
St. Clair	66,275	58,175	8,100	12.2
St. Joseph	26,375	23,700	2,650	10.1
Sanilac	20,450	18,000	2,450	12.0
Shiawassee	34,400	30,300	4,100	11.9
Tuscola	24,800	21,875	2,925	11.8
Van Buren	33,650	29,875	3,775	11.2
Wayne	945,800	855,375	90,400	9.6

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 6
August 1991

JOB SERVICE

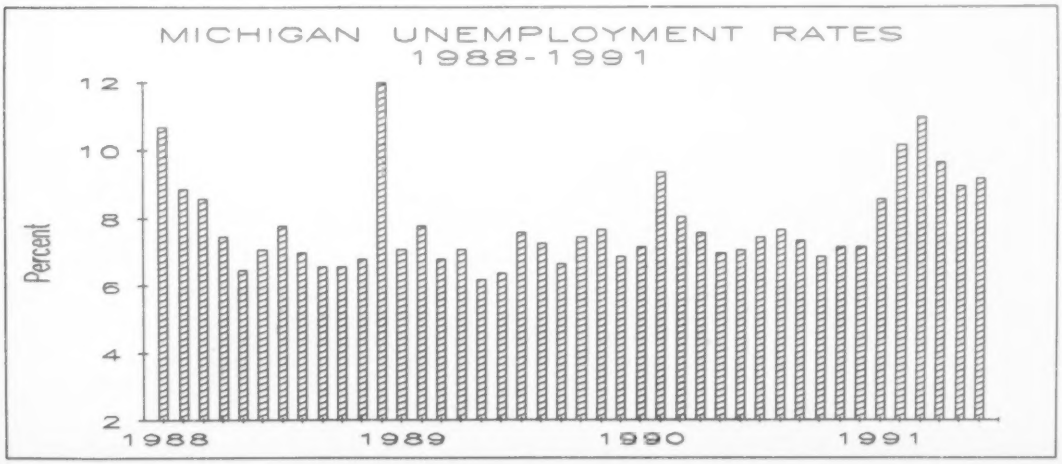
Michigan Employment Security Commission

SEASONAL INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The Michigan area unemployment rate climbed by two-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate advanced from 9.0 percent in May to 9.2 percent in June. The rate increase represents 18,000 additional individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment expanded to 423,000. The rise in joblessness was primarily a result of college students leaving school and seeking temporary work for the summer. Total employment in June registered a surge as the number of employed area residents increased by 84,000 to reach 4,174,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force zoomed to 4,597,000, a gain of 103,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has declined by 141,000, while the size of the labor force has dropped by 67,000. In June 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 349,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT SLIPS DOWN

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan fell as industry jobs declined to 3,901,900 in June. Employment opportunities dipped by approximately 500 as losses were centered in the service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries increased by 5,800 primarily as a result of seasonal increases in the construction industry. Service producing employment contracted by 6,300 to 2,861,000 in June, as moderate increases in the trade and services industries were erased by seasonal contractions in government. Public sector positions decreased by 19,900 as elementary and secondary schools have released most of their non-teaching staff for the summer. Since June 1990, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 98,000 positions or 2.5 percent. Approximately 80,800 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment dropped by 17,200.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	APR 1991	JUN 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4597	4494	4499	4664
Employment	4174	4090	4065	4315
Unemployment	423	405	434	349
Rate	9.2	9.0	9.7	7.5
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3902	3902	3846	4000
Goods Producing Industries	1041	1035	1004	1122
Construction	135	131	120	150
Manufacturing	896	895	875	961
Durable Goods	666	670	652	726
Lumber and Wood Products	15	14	14	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	35	35	37
Stone, Clay and Glass	17	16	16	18
Primary Metals	39	39	38	43
Fabricated Metals	114	110	107	123
Industrial Machinery	117	119	120	128
Electrical Machinery	31	31	30	33
Transportation Equipment	274	281	269	304
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	259	266	253	288
Nondurable Goods	230	226	223	235
Food and Kindred Products	45	44	41	44
Textiles and Apparel	19	19	19	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	43	44	44
Chemicals and Allied Products	46	45	45	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	50	48	47	54
Service Producing Industries	2861	2867	2842	2878
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	157	155	151	160
Wholesale Trade	196	195	193	203
Durable Goods	122	122	122	129
Nondurable Goods	74	73	71	74
Retail Trade	738	736	720	755
General Merchandise Stores	105	105	105	115
Food Stores	108	107	104	109
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	78	78	77	79
Apparel and Access. Stores	39	39	38	40
Eating and Drinking Places	267	264	256	267
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	195	193	191	193
Services	958	952	944	948
Hotels and Lodging Places	36	35	32	37
Personal Services	40	40	42	40
Business Services	174	172	170	180
Health Services	316	314	312	306
Social Services	64	64	64	61
Government	617	637	643	620
Federal	59	58	58	64
State	154	160	174	154
Local	404	419	411	402
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the third consecutive month in June. The regular benefits claims load averaged 139,116 per week during the month, approximately 11,562 less than the May total.

The 8 percent decrease was primarily due to some recalls in the automotive and auto related industries. In June 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 87,686.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
June 01, 1991	153,200	16,100	137,100	65,300	6,200	59,100
June 08, 1991	149,400	16,700	132,700	64,500	7,900	56,600
June 15, 1991	143,400	16,200	127,200	61,200	7,400	53,800
June 22, 1991	142,500	15,000	127,500	63,000	7,600	55,400
June 29, 1991	135,200	13,600	121,600	56,000	5,500	50,500

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 131.7 in April to 133.5 in June. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for transportation and apparel and upkeep. Prices in the area climbed by 4.5 percent since June 1990, when the consumer price index stood at 127.7. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by three tenths of a percent to reach 136.0 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for transportation and medical care. Between June 1990 and June 1991, national consumer prices increased by 4.7 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 129.9. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 42.1 hours in June. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the auto related industries.

During the month average hourly earnings increased by nine cents to $14.46, while average weekly earnings increased by $22.47 to total $608.77. In June 1990, earnings averaged $13.98 an hour or $602.54 per week for a 43.1 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jun 1991	May 1991	Jun 1990	Jun 1991	May 1991	Jun 1990	Jun 1991	May 1991	Jun 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$608.77	$586.30	$602.54	42.1	40.8	43.1	$14.46	$14.37	$13.98
DURABLE GOODS	648.13	621.15	639.45	42.5	41.0	43.5	15.25	15.15	14.70
Primary Metal Products	640.47	611.59	659.38	42.5	40.8	43.9	15.07	14.99	15.02
Fabricated Metal Products	623.07	604.65	608.08	43.0	41.7	44.0	14.49	14.50	13.82
Industrial Machinery	585.06	579.63	588.12	42.0	41.7	43.5	13.93	13.90	13.52
Electrical Machinery	521.64	494.81	493.34	42.0	41.2	43.2	12.42	12.01	11.42
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	794.12	742.97	764.75	43.3	40.8	43.7	18.38	18.21	17.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	491.21	477.99	484.78	40.9	40.1	41.9	12.01	11.92	11.57
Construction	626.73	620.80	618.97	39.0	38.8	39.4	16.07	16.00	15.71
Department Stores	192.85	190.58	194.02	26.6	26.0	28.2	7.25	7.33	6.88

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JUNE 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	127,054,000	118,280,000	8,774,000	6.9
Michigan	4,597,000	4,174,000	423,000	9.2
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	162,000	153,100	8,900	5.5
Battle Creek MSA	63,800	58,400	5,400	8.5
Benton Harbor MSA	79,200	71,500	7,700	9.7
Detroit MSA	2,134,000	1,936,000	197,000	9.3
Flint MSA	187,700	167,100	20,600	11.0
Grand Rapids MSA	379,500	351,400	28,100	7.4
Jackson MSA	66,200	59,500	6,700	10.2
Kalamazoo MSA	117,900	110,400	7,500	6.3
Lansing MSA	243,400	219,700	23,800	9.8
Muskegon MSA	69,300	60,900	8,400	12.1
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	188,700	173,800	14,900	7.9
Upper Peninsula LMA	143,600	128,900	14,700	10.2
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	61,925	57,900	4,025	6.5
Barry	25,225	22,875	2,350	9.3
Bay	54,500	49,825	4,675	8.6
Cass	23,250	21,350	1,900	8.2
Clinton	31,675	28,050	3,625	11.4
Eaton	54,275	48,775	5,525	10.2
Grand Traverse	37,925	35,025	2,900	7.6
Gratiot	20,900	18,500	2,400	11.5
Hillsdale	20,300	18,250	2,050	10.1
Ingham	157,475	142,850	14,600	9.3
Ionia	21,100	17,575	3,525	16.7
Isabella	30,425	28,525	1,900	6.2
Kent	277,725	256,075	21,650	7.8
Lapeer	34,325	29,975	4,350	12.7
Lenawee	43,175	38,725	4,450	10.3
Livingston	55,275	50,825	4,450	8.1
Macomb	374,375	338,200	36,175	9.7
Marquette	29,125	26,425	2,675	9.2
Midland	36,750	34,375	2,375	6.4
Monroe	63,775	57,575	6,200	9.7
Montcalm	26,625	23,275	3,350	12.6
Oakland	572,625	529,675	42,950	7.5
Ottawa	101,775	95,275	6,475	6.4
Saginaw	97,425	89,575	7,870	8.1
St. Clair	66,725	59,200	7,525	11.3
St. Joseph	27,150	24,275	2,900	10.7
Sanilac	21,225	18,775	2,450	11.5
Shiawassee	35,100	30,550	4,550	13.0
Tuscola	25,175	22,250	2,925	11.6
Van Buren	34,925	31,000	3,925	11.3
Wayne	966,500	870,650	95,850	9.9

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLVII No. 7
September 1991

JOB SERVICE

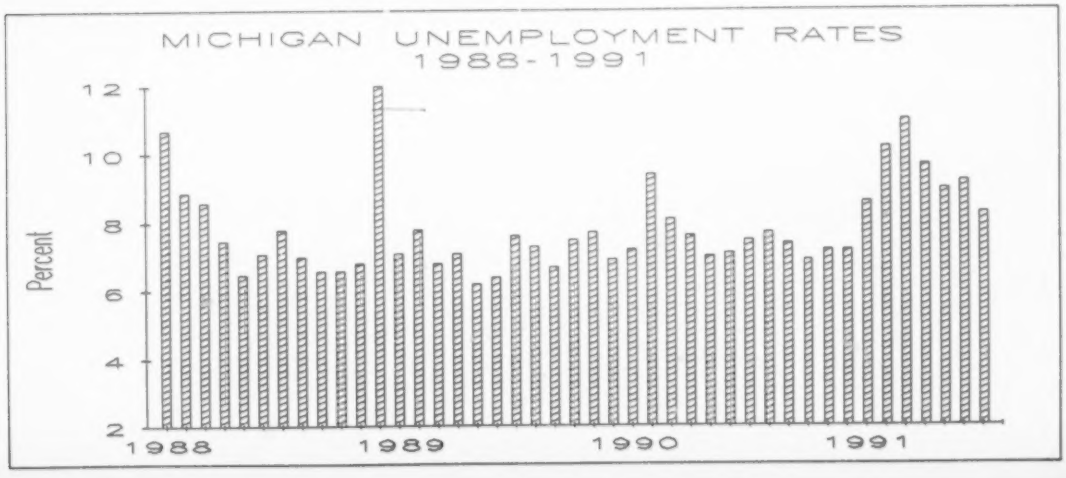
Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESS RATE FALLS IN JULY

The Michigan unemployment rate fell by six-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate dropped from 9.2 percent in June to 8.6 percent in July. The rate decline represents 33,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total local residents seeking employment contracted to 390,000. The decrease in joblessness was primarily a result of large reduction in the labor force. Many young people who were unsuccessful in finding summer jobs, stopped looking altogether. Total employment in July registered a drop as the number of employed area residents slipped by 33,000 to reach 4,141,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force declined to 4,532,000, a drop 65,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has diminished by 185,000, while the size of the labor force has declined by 157,000. In July 1990, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 363,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent.

JOB LEVELS ARE DOWN FOR THE SUMMER

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan dropped as industry jobs fell to 3,844,000 in July. Employment opportunities declined by approximately 50,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries decreased by 9,000 primarily as a result of temporary reductions in the transportation equipment industries. Service producing employment receded by 41,000 to 2,812,000 in July, with seasonal reductions in government employment accounting for most of the deficit. Public sector positions declined by 39,000 as educational institutions reduced payroll levels for the summer vacation. Since July 1990, industry employment in Michigan has decreased by 113,000 positions or 2.9 percent. Approximately 77,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment dropped by 36,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUL 1990
PLACE OF RESIDENCE *				
Civilian Labor Force	4532	4597	4494	4689
Employment	4141	4174	4090	4326
Unemployment	390	423	405	363
Rate	8.6	9.2	9.0	7.7
PLACE OF WORK *				
Wage and Salary Employment	3844	3894	3902	3957
Goods Producing Industries	1032	1041	1035	1109
Construction	139	135	131	153
Manufacturing	884	896	895	945
Durable Goods	654	666	670	710
Lumber and Wood Products	14	15	14	15
Furniture and Fixtures	34	35	35	37
Stone, Clay and Glass	16	17	16	18
Primary Metals	38	39	39	42
Fabricated Metals	112	114	110	120
Industrial Machinery	116	117	119	127
Electrical Machinery	31	31	31	32
Transportation Equipment	268	274	281	295
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	253	259	266	279
Nondurable Goods	230	230	226	235
Food and Kindred Products	47	45	44	47
Textiles and Apparel	19	19	19	20
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	43	43	44
Chemicals and Allied Products	46	46	45	45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics	49	50	48	53
Service Producing Industries	2812	2853	2867	2848
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	157	156	155	160
Wholesale Trade	196	196	195	203
Durable Goods	122	122	122	128
Nondurable Goods	74	74	73	75
Retail Trade	740	738	736	758
General Merchandise Stores	107	106	105	115
Food Stores	108	108	107	109
Auto. Dealers and Serv. Stns.	78	78	78	80
Apparel and Access. Stores	39	39	39	40
Eating and Drinking Places	270	266	264	271
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	195	195	193	194
Services	951	956	952	949
Hotels and Lodging Places	37	37	35	39
Personal Services	39	40	40	40
Business Services	173	174	172	177
Health Services	314	314	314	307
Social Services	62	63	64	60
Government	573	612	637	584
Federal	58	58	58	64
State	147	152	160	150
Local	369	402	419	370
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1989 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1989 Benchmark.
Suppressed data included in: X=Totals, A=Other Durable Goods, B=Other Nondurable Goods.
Due to the suppression of data, the industry estimates do not sum to the total wage and salary estimate.
*** DATA IS IN THOUSANDS**

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the fourth consecutive month in July. The regular benefits claims load averaged 137,402 per week during the month, approximately 1,714 less than the June total.

The 1.2 percent decrease was primarily due to recalls in the automotive industry following model changeovers. In July 1990, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 97,145.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
July 06, 1991	149,800	18,800	131,000	58,400	5,900	52,500
July 13, 1991	154,000	25,400	128,600	68,900	12,700	56,200
July 20, 1991	158,000	27,400	130,600	73,700	14,100	59,600
July 27, 1991	174,500	31,900	142,600	77,000	13,700	63,300

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 131.7 in April to 133.5 in June. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing and food and beverages. Prices in the area climbed by 4.5 percent since June 1990, when the consumer price index stood at 127.7. At the national level, the cost of living in July advanced by one-tenth of a percent to reach 136.2 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for medical care and housing. Between July 1990 and July 1991, national consumer prices increased by 4.4 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 130.4. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 41.3 hours in July. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the auto related industries.

During the month average hourly earnings increased by twelve cents to $14.65, while average weekly earnings decreased by $8.13 to total $605.04. In July 1990, earnings averaged $13.85 an hour or $572.00 per week for a 43.1 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jul 1991	Jun 1991	Jul 1990	Jul 1991	Jun 1991	Jul 1990	Jul 1991	Jun 1991	Jul 1990
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$605.04	$613.17	$572.00	41.3	42.2	41.3	$14.65	$14.53	$13.85
DURABLE GOODS	643.36	653.91	606.94	41.4	42.6	41.6	15.54	15.35	14.59
Primary Metal Products	640.90	636.66	665.11	42.5	42.7	43.7	15.08	14.91	15.22
Fabricated Metal Products	594.46	623.07	557.33	40.8	43.0	40.8	14.57	14.49	13.66
Industrial Machinery	569.02	582.69	583.94	40.5	41.8	43.0	14.05	13.94	13.58
Electrical Machinery	512.12	522.44	440.10	41.2	42.2	39.4	12.43	12.38	11.17
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	798.75	804.86	720.85	42.6	43.6	41.5	18.75	18.46	17.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	492.00	493.20	462.58	41.0	41.1	40.4	12.00	12.00	11.45
Construction	641.59	623.18	632.78	39.9	38.9	40.1	16.08	16.02	15.78
Department Stores	195.39	193.23	194.26	27.1	26.8	28.4	7.21	7.21	6.84

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

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JULY 1991 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	127,327,000	118,751,000	8,576,000	6.7
Michigan	4,532,000	4,141,000	390,000	8.6
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	159,100	150,000	9,000	5.7
Battle Creek MSA	63,100	57,900	5,300	8.3
Benton Harbor MSA	78,300	71,700	6,600	8.4
Detroit MSA	2,097,000	1,909,000	187,000	8.9
Flint MSA	182,800	163,200	19,600	10.7
Grand Rapids MSA	374,900	348,900	26,000	6.9
Jackson MSA	64,400	58,700	5,700	8.9
Kalamazoo MSA	117,200	110,800	6,400	5.5
Lansing MSA	233,100	213,500	19,600	8.4
Muskegon MSA	68,100	60,500	7,600	11.1
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	188,300	172,900	15,400	8.2
Upper Peninsula LMA	142,500	130,100	12,500	8.7
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	61,625	58,125	3,500	5.7
Barry	24,850	22,850	2,000	8.1
Bay	54,325	49,575	4,750	8.7
Cass	23,575	21,775	1,825	7.7
Clinton	30,175	27,275	2,900	9.6
Eaton	51,900	47,400	4,525	8.7
Grand Traverse	39,525	37,175	2,350	6.0
Gratiot	20,225	18,250	1,975	9.7
Hillsdale	20,000	17,800	2,200	11.0
Ingham	151,075	138,825	12,225	8.1
Ionia	21,050	18,000	3,025	14.4
Isabella	30,300	28,700	1,600	5.3
Kent	274,175	254,250	19,925	7.3
Lapeer	33,425	29,575	3,850	11.5
Lenawee	43,125	38,850	4,275	9.9
Livingston	54,200	50,125	4,075	7.5
Macomb	367,200	333,550	33,650	9.2
Marquette	28,950	26,425	2,550	8.8
Midland	36,600	34,225	2,375	6.5
Monroe	64,650	56,800	7,850	12.2
Montcalm	25,325	22,425	2,900	11.4
Oakland	561,525	522,400	39,150	7.0
Ottawa	100,725	94,600	6,125	6.1
Saginaw	97,400	89,125	8,275	8.5
St. Clair	65,075	58,400	6,675	10.3
St. Joseph	28,625	25,925	2,700	9.4
Sanilac	21,275	19,125	2,150	10.1
Shiawassee	34,000	29,950	4,025	11.9
Tuscola	25,725	22,925	2,800	10.9
Van Buren	35,525	32,200	3,300	9.3
Wayne	950,475	858,675	91,800	9.7

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